

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Greenwell State Park
MIHP # SM-896
Hollywood vicinity
St. Mary's County, Maryland
SP=1970
Public

Greenwell State Park (SP) was established in 1970 when siblings John Phillip Greenwell, Jr. (b. 1895-d. 1986), and Mary Wallace Greenwell (d. 1991) donated their 175-acre estate known as Rosedale to the State of Maryland as a public park to benefit handicapped persons. In 1973, MdDNR purchased the former Bond farm to complete the land acquisition of Greenwell State Park.

On 2 January 2003, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) prepared a Determination of Eligibility Form for the Rosedale Manor House and all the buildings on the former Greenwell property. MHT found that the property possesses the significance and integrity necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The DOE justification noted, "Rosedale Manor and accompanying associated buildings (excepting the Francis Knott House which was altered and is non-contributing) are a good example of a gentlemen's estate of the mid-twentieth century. The Greenwells, and their architect James W. Adams, turned the 19th century farm into a Colonial Revival estate, typical of the era." No boundaries were delineated in the DOE, nor were landscape features discussed.

The former Bond property includes a ca. 1920 main house, two mid-twentieth century secondary domestic structures, and three tobacco barns. These buildings are sited in a line north of Steer Horn Road. While the buildings on the former Bond property do not form a cohesive district to illustrate agricultural practices of the early twentieth century under National Register Criterion A, several buildings appear to possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. These buildings include the Sims-Bond Tobacco Barn (MIHP SM-246), a late nineteenth-century tobacco barn, and a mid-twentieth century tobacco barn. The Bond House, constructed ca. 1920, illustrates the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction of an early twentieth-century farmhouse that incorporates Queen Anne and Colonial Revival stylistic references (Criterion C). However, the exterior integrity of this building has been substantially compromised due to failed renovation efforts and subsequent deterioration and vandalism.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Greenwell State Park

other

2. Location

street and number Rosedale Manor Lane, off Steer Horn Road not for publication

city, town Hollywood X vicinity

county Saint Marys

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number 580 Taylor Avenue, E-3 telephone 410-260-8451

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse tax map and parcel:

city, town Leonardtown liber folio

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☒ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☒ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

31 31

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

28

7. Description

Inventory No. SM-896

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

RESOURCE COUNT

Not evaluated archeological sites ☐ 7

Resources not NR eligible ☐ 5

Built resources NR eligible ☐ 16

Total Resources ☐ 28

SUMMARY

Greenwell State Park contains approximately 596 acres and is located along the Patuxent River in the central portion of St. Mary's County (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). The park spans the north end of a peninsula that is bordered by the Patuxent River on the north and Forrest Landing Cove on the south. The Patuxent River shore rises steeply to approximately 30 feet above mean sea level (amsl), forming a bluff. The upland plateau gradually rises to approximately 50 to 70 feet amsl near the middle of the peninsula. The alignment of Steer Neck Road, a county road that provides access to the park, occupies approximately the middle of the peninsula. Several deeply-incised drainages traverse the park, some flowing north to the Patuxent River and some flowing southward to Forrest Landing Cove.

The impetus for the establishment of Greenwell State Park was the donation of approximately 175 acres by Philip Greenwell to the State of Maryland for a state park. The MdDNR augmented the land donation through purchase of a second 430-acre farm in 1973. Between 1973 and 1980, minor land exchanges resulted in the current 596-acre park holdings (MdDNR Land Acquisition records 2002).

Greenwell State Park encompasses two complexes of buildings: Rosedale Manor and the Bond farm. The land historically was used for agriculture. Open fields are visible on the north side of Steer Horn Road and on either side of the Rosedale Manor Lane (MIHP # SM-101). Wooded areas occupy the drainages and the park property south of Steer Horn Road. The area north of the Bond house formerly was agricultural land. Currently, some land remains open, but other areas have been replanted in trees. Erosion control features have been installed along the shores of the Patuxent River. Near Rosedale Manor, these measures include riprap installed along the shore slope.

In March 2003, an architectural reconnaissance survey was conducted of all built resources owned by the MdDNR constructed prior to 1960 located within Greenwell State Park boundaries as defined by maps provided by MdDNR and in consultation with park personnel. In addition, archeological sites as mapped and recorded in the archeological site files maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust were field checked to assess visually the current conditions. The total number of sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects dating from prior to 1960 and owned by MdDNR in Greenwell State Park number 28. Twenty buildings and structures encompassing two farmsteads represent the previous agricultural use of the land within the park boundaries and were transferred to MdDNR when the property was acquired. Eight archeological sites have been identified at Greenwell State Park. These sites include three prehistoric sites, three historic sites, one multi-component prehistoric and historic site, and one site of an unknown age or cultural affiliation that consisted of ecofacts and no artifacts.

METHODS

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within Greenwell State Park. The survey area consisted of MdDNR-owned lands within the park boundaries as of March 2003 based on a review of property maps verified by the state park personnel during a March 2003 meeting. No MdDNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

Property owned by other state agencies or private entities were not surveyed as part of this project.

Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided the base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned land unit included in the survey. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods of cultural resources provided the basis for identifying the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in the park. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of land prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of how each unit came into existence and how the lands that comprise each unit were assembled. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of the land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, park master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other).

Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the MHT and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel. No efforts were made to reconcile the building list for buildings identified as constructed post 1960 beyond information gathered from knowledgeable park personnel. Construction dates for built resources were assigned based on available MIHP or published documentation, MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory (DMI), historic maps, building construction materials, stylistic ornamentation, and building typologies.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings to verify the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and to assess the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. Previously unidentified resources constructed prior to 1960 also were surveyed. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural survey of built resources at Greenwell State Park was conducted in March 2003.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good meant that building systems and materials appeared to be sound, with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor deterioration of wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if they appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote problems in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as deterioration in wood elements in several systems that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. Poor denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized chronologically by property types and by park site. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1997). The property categories are detailed in the accompanying table. The table includes all buildings/structures located within the boundaries of Greenwell State Park as identified by the park personnel in March 2003. The following text contains descriptions only for buildings, structures, and sites dated prior to 1960. Construction dates assigned to the built resources are based on secondary documentation, historic maps, visual inspection, personal communications, and the MdDNR detailed maintenance inventory (MdDNR DMI 2002). Archeological sites identified as multi-component sites are described under their prehistoric as well as historic function.

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The GREENWELL PICNIC SITE/GREENWELL BLUFF SITE (18ST239) is a prehistoric shell midden located on a low terrace south of the confluence of Quarter Creek and the Patuxent River. First reported by Richard Stearns, this shell midden was relocated in 1978 by Joseph McNamara during a reconnaissance survey for improvements to the family picnic area areas at the park (McNamara 1978). McNamara observed a dense oyster shell midden measuring approximately 30 x 70 m (98.4 x 229.7 ft) mostly confined to the plow-zone. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the midden did include debitage, an abrader, and fire-cracked rock (McNamara 1978a, 1978b). When visited in March 2003, the site was situated in a fallow field planted with small saplings marked by solid tree protectors. Although visible evidence of disturbance was limited to the tree plantings, it is likely that erosion of the bluff has impacted the site. The precise boundaries and integrity of the site are currently unknown.

The GREENWELL CAMPSITE AREA SITE (18ST240) is a prehistoric shell and lithic artifact scatter located on a low terrace overlooking a small unnamed tributary of the Patuxent River to the east. The area has been plowed and is potentially eroded. In 1978, McNamara identified the site during an archeological reconnaissance of the area in anticipation of development in the park. McNamara (1978) described the site as a shell scatter approximately 40 x 80 m (131.2 x 262.5 ft), with the heaviest concentration adjacent to the cultivated field above the stream. McNamara (1978b) concluded that proposed Phase I development of the park would directly impact the site and it should be avoided. When visited in March 2003, the site was situated within a level no-till agricultural field. Solid tube tree protectors indicated that newly planted saplings potentially covered the site area. The precise boundaries and integrity of the site are currently unknown.

The GREENWELL STATE PARK SITE (18ST250) is a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter located on a terrace overlooking an

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

unnamed tributary of the Patuxent River. The site was situated in an overgrown agricultural field in 1980 when J. Francis Knott's collection was reported on the site form completed by Michael Smolek. Collections from the site by Mr. Knott included a full grooved axe. Smolek reported that fire-cracked rock and debitage were also present on the site. When visited in March 2003, the site was located in a densely wooded area adjacent to a fallow agricultural field. A mowed grass hiking trail crosses or passes immediately adjacent to the site. The precise boundaries and integrity of the site are currently unknown.

MULTI-COMPONENT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

The KNOTT HOUSE SITE (18ST638) is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site located at the Francis Knott house that is situated on a bluff overlooking an unnamed tributary of the Patuxent River. The site is located west of the drainage from Site 18ST251 in the northeastern portion of the park. The prehistoric component is comprised of a thin scatter of debitage, one undiagnostic prehistoric ceramic and one fire-cracked rock presumably all from the Woodland period (Otter 1994). The historic component consisted of glass, cut nails, whiteware, rusty tin fragments and a pig vertebra fragment all found near the Francis Knott House (Otter 1994). The cut nails were problematic because they predated the construction of the 1951 house (Otter 1994). Otter (1994) additionally reported recovering oyster shell, which may be associated with the prehistoric or historic occupation. Otter (1994) observed that all historic and prehistoric material was recovered from a plowzone under a layer of fill. Lacking integrity, Otter argued that the site was not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Maryland Historical Trust concurred with this recommendation. A visit to the Knott House Site in March 2003 confirmed that the proposed parking lot and the ADA Lodge constructed in 1999 were present on the site.

UNKNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

The GREENWELL STATE PARK #2 SITE (18ST605) is a concentration of shell and bone fragments of unknown age located north of Site 18ST604 on a terrace overlooking an unnamed tributary of the Patuxent River in the southeastern portion of the park. The site was reported in 1988 by an amateur archeologist who observed shell and bone on the surface of the site. When visited in March 2003, the site was located in a no-till field, thus no traces of the site were observed and its precise boundaries and integrity are unknown.

HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Domestic

The GREENWELL-KNOTT SITE (18ST249) is a late nineteenth-century domestic site located at the mouth of a small, unnamed tributary of the Patuxent River. The site reportedly includes the remains of a dwelling, boat landing and shell midden. The site form on file at the Maryland Historical Trust indicated that the site was identified during a reconnaissance survey in March 1980 and reported by Michael A. Smolek of Historic St. Mary's City. He reported observing above-ground architectural features, rubble piles, the shell midden, and ceramics on the surface of the site. When visited in March 2003, a riprap revetment and a hiking path were constructed on or adjacent to the site. The potential impacts of this construction are impossible to assess since the precise boundaries and integrity of the site are unknown.

The GREENWELL CRASH SITE (18ST251) is an early nineteenth-century domestic site located on a bluff overlooking the Patuxent River, immediately south of a small, unnamed tributary in the southeastern portion of the park. Joseph McNamara identified the site in 1978 during a reconnaissance survey of portions of the park for planned facilities at the park (McNamara 1978a). McNamara reported evidence of a historic structure in the form of a scatter of brick fragments, ceramic, bottle glass, stone breccia, and oyster shells on the surface. When visited in March 2003, the site was located in a fallow agricultural field planted in

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

small saplings. No traces of the site were observed on the surface, thus its precise boundaries and integrity are unknown.

Industry/Processing/Extraction

The GREENWELL STATE PARK #1 OR ROSEDALE SITE (18ST604) is a possible nineteenth-century iron furnace located on a terrace overlooking an unnamed tributary of the Patuxent River in the southeastern portion of the park. The site is situated immediately north of Steer Horn Neck Road on the west bank of the tributary. The site was reported in 1988 by an amateur archeologist who described the site as comprising a brick foundation (possibly a chimney footing) with iron ore. When visited in March 2003, the site was located in a no-till agricultural field west of the main park entrance. No traces of the site were observed on the surface, thus its precise boundaries and integrity are unknown.

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

The extant built resources on Greenwell State Park are divided between two properties that historically were farms: the Rosedale and Bond properties. Each complex contains a main house, supporting domestic secondary structures, and agricultural outbuildings. For ease of description, the buildings associated with each property will be discussed separately.

Rosedale Property

Rosedale on the Patuxent (SM-101) (Rosedale Manor House) is prominently sited on a bluff overlooking the Patuxent River on the north side of Greenwell State Park. The house is accessed by Rosedale Manor Lane from the north side of Steer Neck Road. Open agricultural fields are located on either side of the lane. The lane ends in a circular gravel driveway. The area immediately surrounding the house is landscaped with boxwoods, mature shade trees, and lawn. Lawn and garden area stretches west of the house ending with an ornamental well and a stand of bamboo. The Greenwells planted the boxwoods and the specimen trees during the 1940s.

Rosedale Manor House is a two-story, five-bay main block flanked by one-and-a-half-story wings. The core of the main house dates from ca. 1830-1840 (Coxe 1979). Additional dates of construction and rehabilitation were reported as ca. 1900 and between 1945-1954. Historic photographs of the house predating the renovations by Mr. and Miss Greenwell, the original land donors for the park, depicted a two-story house with a one-and-a-half story addition attached to one gable end that continued in the same line as the main block. A similar addition formed an ell. The ell addition probably was the kitchen, as suggested by a large exterior chimney that occupied the rear wall. The roof of the main block had a gable peak (Beitzell 1972). Between ca. 1945 and 1954, the house was rehabilitated for the Greenwells by Architect James W. Adams, who was hired to restore the manor house to its colonial appearance.

The wood-frame Rosedale Manor House has walls clad in beaded clapboard siding. The exterior walls rest on an all stretcher bond brick foundation wall. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles and features a wood dentiled cornice. A massive exterior brick chimney with corbelled cap projects from each gable end of the main block. A one-and-a-half story, wood-frame wing has been attached to each gable end. The wings are sited perpendicular to the main block. The entire building adopts an I-shaped ground plan. The north and south elevations contain centrally located doorways. The north elevation contains a six-panel wood door. The south elevation contains a six-panel wood door set under a five-light transom. Each doorway is accessed by three brick steps and a stoop. The windows in the main block are wood-frame, six-over-nine-light units. The windows in the side wings are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units in the west wing and twelve-over-twelve-light windows in the east wing. The windows have wide wood surrounds with molded upper cross pieces. Both wings have gable dormers. The east wing has two sets of paired French doors set under nine-light transoms and a projecting polygonal bay on the north end that was added since 1979. The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

Rosedale Manor House is in good condition.

The Rosedale Chapel is located south of the main house on the south side of the driveway. The Greenwells moved the late nineteenth-century building, which was used as a school during the early twentieth century, to its present location during the early 1940s (Beitzell 1972). The Roman Catholic Diocese consecrated the renovated chapel for the private use of the family; consecration was granted only until the death of the last family member (Hammett 2003). The one-story, one-bay by two-bay, wood-frame building rests on a brick foundation. The exterior walls are clad in beaded clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. The eave has ornamental scrollwork. A wood cross is located above the west gable. The doorway in the west elevation contains a four-panel wood door. The door surround is ornamented with pilasters and a shallow gable hood. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units set in rounded casings with projecting sills. Louvered shutters flank the window units. The building is in good condition.

The Lawn Office is a one-bay by one-bay, one-story, wood-frame building. The building was moved from behind the main house to its current location during the 1940s. The building rests on a common bond brick foundation. The exterior walls are clad in flush beaded board siding. The pyramidal roof is sheathed with wood shingles and is capped with a finial. The eave has a box cornice. A single door is located in the east elevation. The door is a four-panel wood unit. Single six-light windows are located in the north, west, and south elevations. The lawn office may have been the dependency depicted near the house in photographs dated 1941 (Beitzell 1972). The building, a possible former privy, was moved to its present location during the 1940 renovation of the main house. The building is in good condition.

A rectangular capped well, constructed ca. 1942, is located south of the house. The well is built into the side of a small slope so that its walls are only partially visible. The walls are constructed of poured concrete. The upper walls are clad with two rows of wood siding to create a slope for the shed roof. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The well is in good condition.

The Cottage/Ranger Office is located southeast of the main house. The one-story, two-bay by one-bay wood-frame building, constructed ca. 1944, was said to be located on the site of a former slave quarters. The building rests on a foundation wall of fossilized sedimentary rock. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard siding. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. The roof has a boxed eave and a single gable dormer. A massive exterior, shouldered brick chimney occupies the east elevation. The door in the south elevation is located off-center and contains a modern office door with two wood panels and nine lights installed in 1998. The door originally was accessed by a brick stoop that now is incorporated into a handicap access ramp installed in 1998. The doorway in the north elevation contains a two vertical panel wood door with six lights. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. The Cottage/Ranger Office is in good condition and was refurbished in 1998.

Two tenant houses are associated with Rosedale. The Sheriff's House/Tenant House is the older residence. The house was occupied by Francis Knott, who managed the property first as the caretaker hired by Mr. Greenwell in 1951 then as a park ranger between 1970 and 1991. In 1979, Mr. Knott documented the age of the house as "50 to 60 years" old (ca. 1920-1930). The rear wing was added probably during the 1940s or early 1950s after Mr. Greenwell purchased the property. The present house replaced a former tenant house, which was destroyed by fire (Knott letter dated 1979 included with Coxe 1979). The Sheriff's House/Tenant House is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay, wood-frame dwelling that occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The main block rests on a brick foundation. The two-story rear wing rests on a brick pier and poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed in wood shingles. The roof has a closed soffit. The south elevation contains a central doorway with a three-panel wood door with four lights. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. A three-bay porch spans the south elevation. The hipped roof porch is supported on six narrow square posts. The floor is concrete lined with brick sidewalls. A one-story, one-bay, shed addition projects from the east gable end. A one-story, screened porch with enclosed railing spans the east elevation of the rear wing and the north elevation of the main

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

block. The building is in good condition.

The Sheriff's House Garage, constructed in 1946, is a one-story, wood-frame garage that rests on a concrete slab. The walls are clad in wood clapboard siding. The gable roof with extended shed roofs along the side elevations is sheathed with corrugated metal. The center gable contains paired, hinged, vertical board wood doors. The dog pen along the south elevation contains a single wood door. An equipment shed spans the north elevation. The condition of the garage is good, although some roofing was peeling off the building.

The Francis Knott House was constructed in 1951 for the estate manager hired by Mr. Greenwell. The one-story, three-bay, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation wall. The walls are clad in weatherboard siding. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt roll roofing. The eave has a denticulated box cornice. The centrally-located doorway contains a nine-light over cross wood panel unit and is accessible by a brick handicap ramp. The windows are replacement units installed in 1999. A one-bay, screen porch projects from the rear elevation. The house is in good condition. In 1999, ADA lodge built in compliance with the American with Disabilities Act was attached to the house by a covered walkway.

Rosedale includes a complex of agricultural outbuildings located southwest of the house that currently serve as the equestrian center. The equestrian center is surrounded by fenced fields. The complex contains a former dairy barn, a storage shed/stable, a small animal shed, and a grain storage shed. A mower shed is located northeast of the barn complex on the edge of a field. All the outbuildings in the complex date from the mid-twentieth century. Recent additions to the complex include a manure pit.

The former Dairy Barn (livestock barn) was constructed in 1941. The barn was built to house dairy cattle (Herefords) for Mr. Greenwell. The one-and-a-half story barn has eight asymmetrical bays along the side elevations and three-bay gambrel ends. The concrete-block building rests on a concrete slab foundation. The upper gambrel ends are clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding. The steeply-pitched gambrel roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Three metal, hipped, ventilation cupolas project from the roof ridge. The north gambrel end contains sliding board-and-batten wood doors. Paired, hinged wood doors in the upper gambrel end provide access to the hayloft. The west elevation accessing the yard contains a sliding wood door and a single vertical board wood door. The south gambrel end contains a single door in the upper gambrel end that is accessed by an exterior wood stair. The building contains a variety of windows. The gambrel ends contain wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. The west elevation along the yard contains four fixed-light windows and two, one-over-one-light, vinyl-clad, double-hung sash units. All windows have brick sills. The former dairy barn is in good condition.

An equipment shed/stable, constructed in 1947, is located north of the barn and defines the north end of the yard. The one-story, six-bay, wood-frame building rests on a poured concrete foundation wall on the end elevations and a concrete slab along the south elevation. The south elevation contains two open garage bays for equipment storage. The north elevation houses seven stables that are accessed through Dutch swing doors. The walls are clad in clapboard siding along the south half of the building and flush siding along the stable side. The combination saltbox with extended shed roof is sheathed with metal standing seam and has exposed rafter ends. The roof overhangs the wall along the south elevation. The building has one, vinyl-clad window in the east elevation. The building is in good condition.

The grain storage shed, constructed in 1948, is located northwest of the dairy barn. The one-story, wood-frame shed rests on poured concrete walls under the north and south elevations. The north half and the upper gables of the building are clad in horizontal clapboard siding. The south half is clad in slatted, non-flush horizontal wood siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The rafter ends are exposed and an eave board is in the front gable. The gable ends contain paired, sliding, vertical-board wood doors. The upper gable a wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window. The grain storage shed is in good condition. Rot was noted at the bases of the corner boards, along the bottom edge of the siding

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

boards, and at the base of the rear doors. Some paint failure was noted.

The former small animal shed, now used as an equipment shed, is located west of the dairy barn. The building, constructed ca. 1950, is a one-story, three-bay, wood-frame shed. The building has a concrete-block foundation under the north, west, and south walls. The walls are clad in vertical wood siding. The shed roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The east elevation is open. The building is in good condition.

The mower shed, constructed in 1947, is located north of the barn complex. The one-story, wood-frame building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Full-façade, vertical-plank wood doors are located in the gable ends. The mower shed is in good condition.

The Greenwell Tobacco Barn with attached stripping shed, constructed in 1956, is located just north of Steer Horn Road. Francis Knott built the barn when he farmed the property as a tenant (Hammett 2003). The one-story, wood-frame barn occupies a T-shaped ground plan. The interior framing incorporates timbers. The foundation walls under the north and south elevations are concrete walls with large piers marking the corners. The exterior walls of the barn are clad in vertical wood siding. No exterior hinged ventilation panels were noted. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Two sets of paired wood swing doors occupy the east and west gable ends. A single empty opening is located in the apex of the gable end. A one-story stripping shed addition is attached off center on the north elevation. The square stripping shed rests on concrete-block piers. A single doorway is located in the east elevation of the stripping shed; the door is missing. Single fixed-light windows are located in the east, north, and west elevations of the stripping shed. The condition of the Greenwell tobacco barn is fair. Some deterioration was noted in the wood members.

Bond Property

The former Bond House (MIHP # SM-245) was constructed ca. 1920 (Coxe 1979). The house was not depicted on a USGS Leonardtown 15 minute quadrangle map prepared in 1900 and published in 1901. The house was depicted on a USGS Leonardtown 15 minute quadrangle map prepared in 1933-1936 and published in 1939 (USGS quadrangle maps). The two-story, wood-frame house has a three-bay, front-facing projecting wing. The building adopts the ornamentation of the Queen Anne style with stylistic references to Colonial Revival style. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation wall. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard siding. The cross gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The eave features a box cornice with returns at the gable ends. The off-center front doorway is boarded up. The windows are wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. The upper section of the front-facing gable has a tripartite window. Arched-topped windows are located in the upper side gables. A one-story wrap-around porch surrounds the front facing wing. The porch rests on concrete piers. The original turned porch posts were removed; square wood posts support the porch roof. A one-story porch is located near the rear of the east elevation. The rear porch retains a few turned wood posts. The east gable end has a polygonal bay on the first story. The front gable peak retains a few remnants of ornamental scrollwork. The house is in poor condition and has deteriorated since it was surveyed in 1996. The window glazing is missing or broken, as are most of the window frames. All exterior doors are missing. The ornamentation along the roof is missing. The porch posts and railing are missing. All wood elements exhibit paint failure and deterioration. Some cladding boards are missing. The roofing material is deteriorated. The rear porch appears near collapse. The steps to the front porch have collapsed. Park Manager Donnie Hammett (2003) reported that the building had entered in the curatorship program. The work started and then was abandoned, leaving the house in a deteriorating condition.

The Bond Wood Shed, constructed ca. 1934 (MdDNR DMI 2002), is located west of the Bond house. The one-story, one-bay-by-one-bay, wood-frame building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The walls are clad in asphalt siding made to look like bricks. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A single doorway is located in the south elevation; the door is

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

missing. A hood roof supported on enclosed triangular brackets spans the south elevation. The east and west elevations contain a single window frame; the window glazing is missing. The shed is in poor condition. The windows and doors are missing. The window frame on the east elevation was pushed through the wall. Rot was noted in all the exposed wood elements. The building is located in a wooded area and is surrounded by trees.

The Bond Chicken Coop/Shed, constructed ca. 1940, is located northwest of the main house. The building is sited in a wooded area. A fenced pen is located south of the building. The one-story, wood-frame building rests on a concrete-block wall foundation. The walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The shed roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Two, asymmetrical door openings and four window openings are located in the south elevation. The building is in poor condition. The doors and windows are missing. The building is overgrown and deterioration was evident on wood elements.

The Sims Tobacco Barn (MIHP # SM-246) on the former Bond property is located east of the main Bond house. The building is actually a complex of three adjoining tobacco barns. The oldest tobacco barn, constructed ca. 1835-1845 or possibly as early as ca. 1820, occupies the northeast corner of the complex. This one-story barn contains a single pen constructed of hand-hewn logs that measures approximately 20 x 24 feet. The steeply-pitched gable roof surrounded by shed roofs is sheathed in corrugated metal roofing over split cedar shakes. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood boards. A one-story granary is attached to the west wall of the tobacco barn. The granary has a steeply-pitched gable roof surrounded by shed roofs that are sheathed in corrugated metal. The granary is clad in vertical board siding. The third section of the complex is a two-aisle tobacco barn that spans the south elevation of the original log tobacco barn. The walls of this section of the complex are clad with vertical wood boards. The gable roof, with a shed roof section along the south elevation, is sheathed in standing-seam metal roofing over split cedar shakes. Paired hinged vertical board wood doors occupy the west gable and shed ends. The complex is being maintained in good condition. Concrete footers have been inserted under the upright posts to control deterioration. Boards have been selectively replaced on an as needed basis and as funding permits. For detailed documentation on the construction of this complex, see documentation compiled in MIHP # SM-246 prepared by Coxe (1979).

The Bond Property Tobacco Barn and former sheep pen (MIHP # SM-245A), constructed during the last half of the nineteenth century, is located west of the Bond house. The wood frame incorporates round logs stripped of bark and hewn timbers with mortise-and-tenon joints. The original construction was post in ground. Concrete footings have been inserted under the framing timbers for stabilization. The exterior cladding is wide vertical wood planks. Butterfly-hinged pairs of boards provided ventilation along the west elevation (Cox 1979). Board-and-batten siding is located along the inner wall of the sheep pen. The gable roof over the tobacco barn has been extended along the east elevation with a shed roof. Both roofs are sheathed with standing-seam metal over wood cedar shingles. Single-bay openings are located in the gable ends. The doors are missing. The shed roof addition spans the east elevation and is open along the outer wall. The tobacco barn is in fair condition and is being monitored for rehabilitation purposes. The cladding had loose and missing boards, especially on the north elevation. Rot was noted along the bases of the cladding boards and the upright framing members. Rust was noted on the roof sheathing, as well as missing sheeting.

A third former Bond Tobacco Barn, constructed ca. 1940-1950, is located on the edge of the field along the east boundary of the Bond property. The rectangular wood-frame tobacco barn rests on concrete piers. Under the north and south elevations are concrete walls with large piers marking the corners. The exterior walls of the barn are clad in vertical wood boards. No exterior hinged ventilation panels were noted. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A set of paired, wood, swing doors occupy the east and west gable ends. Wood louvered ventilation openings are located in the upper gable ends. The condition of this tobacco barn is fair. Deterioration was noted in the wood members. The foundation appeared to be failing.

Table of Resources at Greenwell State Park

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
18ST239	239	Greenwell Picnic	Greenwell Bluff	Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Industry/Processing/Extraction	Processing Site	shell midden	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1		
18ST240	240	Greenwell Campsite Area		Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic and shell scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1		
18ST249	249	Greenwell-Knott		Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Domestic; Transportation	Single Dwelling; Water-Related	shell midden; house; landing	Late 19th century	Unknown	site-1		
18ST250	250	Greenwell State Park		Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1		
18ST251	251	Greenwell Crash		Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	Early 19th century	Unknown	site-1		
18ST604	604	Greenwell State Park #1	Rosedale	Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	possible iron furnace	19th century	Unknown	site-1		
18ST605	605	Greenwell State Park #2	Rosedale	Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Unknown	Unknown	site-1		
18ST638	638	Knott House		Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Prehistoric/Historic Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter/historic artifact scatter	Woodland, 19th	Unknown	site-1	Otter 1994 concluded site not significant.	MHT concurred correspondence 6 March 1995.

SM-896

Table of Resources at Greenwell State Park

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
SM-101	2	Rosedale (Rosedale on the Patuxent)	Greenwell Manor House	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	25402 Rosedale Manor Lane, off Steer Horn Neck Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	manor	ca. 1830-1840; ca. 1900; 1945-1954	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	003		Chapel	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	Rosedale Manor Lane			chapel	1944	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 Late 19th c school moved to present location ca. 1944.
SM-101	006		Cottage/ Ranger Office	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	Rosedale Manor Lane	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1944	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	011		Equipment Shed/Shop	Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Agriculture/Su	Storage	shop	1947	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	001		Francis Knott House	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	e of Rosedale Manor Lane	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence- rental	1951	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	012		Grain Storage Shed	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	w of Rosedale Manor Lane	Agriculture/Su	Storage	corncrib	1948	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	013		Greenwell Tobacco Barn	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	n of Steer Horn Neck Road	Agriculture/Su	Processing	tobacco barn	1956	Fair	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	005		Lawn Office	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	Rosedale Manor Lane	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	unknown; 1944	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 Poss. former privy moved to current location 1944.
SM-101	010		Livestock Barn	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	w of Rosedale Manor Lane	Agriculture/Su	Animal Facility	barn	1941	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003

SM-101-968

Table of Resources at Greenwell State Park

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
SM-101			Small Animal Pen	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	W of Rosedale Manor Lane	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	pen	ca. 1950	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	009		Mower Shed	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	W of Rosedale Manor Lane	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	storage	1947	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	007		Sheriff's House	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	E of Rosedale Manor Lane	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence in kind	1934	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	008		Sheriff's House Garage	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	E of Rosedale Manor Lane	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1946	Good	building-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-101	004		Well & Pump House	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	E of Rosedale Manor Lane	Domestic	Secondary Structure	pump house	1942	Good	structure-1		MHT DOE 2 January 2003
SM-245	015	Bond Property Farnhouse		Saint Mary's	Hollywood	W of Steer Horn Neck Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1920	Poor	building-1	Building has substantial integrity issues due to failed renovation, deterioration, vandalism.	
SM-245	014		Former Bond Tobacco Barn 1	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	W of Steer Horn Neck Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	ca. 1940-1950	Fair	building-1		
SM-245	020		Former Bond Wood Shed	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	W of Steer Horn Neck Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	1934	Poor	building-1		

SM-896

Table of Resources at Greenwell State Park

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
SM-245			Bond Chicken Coop/ Shed	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	n of Steer Horn Neck Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	chicken coop	ca. 1940	Poor	building-1		
SM-245A		Bond Property Tobacco Barn #2		Saint Mary's	Hollywood	off Steer Horn Neck Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	late 19th century	Fair	building-1		
SM-246	017	Sims Tobacco Barn (Bond Property Tobacco Barn #1)	Former Bond Historical Log Barn	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	off Steer Horn Neck Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	ca. 1840	Good	building-1		MHT correspondence 28 March 1994
	023		Day Use Comfort Station	Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Comfort Station	1999	Good			
	024		Day Use Shelter	Saint Mary's	Hollywood		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Shelter	1999	Good			
	022		Francis Knott House Annex	Saint Mary's	Hollywood	e of Rosedale Manor Lane			ADA Lodge	1999	Good			

SM-896

8. Significance

Inventory No. SM-896

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	1970	Architect/Builder
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Construction dates

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☒ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY

Greenwell State Park (SP) occupies approximately 596 acres on the north end of a peninsula that is bordered by the Patuxent River on the north and Forrest Landing Cove on the south in St. Mary's County, Maryland (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). Greenwell State Park was established in 1970 when siblings John Phillip Greenwell, Jr. (b. 1895-d. 1986), and Mary Wallace Greenwell (d. 1991) donated their 175-acre estate known as Rosedale to the State of Maryland for a public park. The Greenwells bought the Rosedale estate in 1941 and began to rehabilitate the manor house and its outbuildings in the Colonial Revival style. The Greenwells also landscaped the area immediately surrounding the house with boxwoods, specimen shade trees, and lawn. They maintained the property as an agricultural estate, raising dairy cows and thoroughbred horses. In 1973, MdDNR purchased the former Bond farm to complete the land acquisition of Greenwell State Park.

Because the Greenwells retained life tenancy on the property until their deaths in 1986 and 1991, the property continued to be managed as a rural estate until that time. Although a master plan to guide future park development was prepared in 1977, no implementation of the plan occurred. In 1994, the master plan for the park was revised. Implementation of the revised master plan began during the late 1990s, after MdDNR initiated active management of the park in 1997.

On 2 January 2003, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) prepared a Determination of Eligibility Form for the Rosedale Manor House and all the buildings on the former Greenwell property, with the exception of the former Knott House constructed ca. 1951. MHT found that the property possesses the significance and integrity necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The DOE justification noted, "Rosedale Manor and accompanying associated buildings (excepting the Francis Knott House which was altered and is non-contributing) are a good example of a gentlemen's estate of the mid-twentieth century. The Greenwells, and their architect James W. Adams, turned the 19th century farm into a Colonial Revival estate, typical of the era." No boundaries were delineated in the DOE, nor were landscape features discussed.

The former Bond property includes a ca. 1920 main house, two mid-twentieth century secondary domestic structures, and three tobacco barns. These buildings are sited in a line north of Steer Horn Road. The landscape between the road and the buildings is open agricultural fields. The property north of the buildings is being replanted in trees and is not being maintained as open agricultural land. The Bond farm as a complex contains a disparate group of buildings that do not seem related by use or function or time period. The buildings range from an early nineteenth-century tobacco barn through mid-twentieth century domestic secondary structures. While the buildings do not form a cohesive district, several buildings appear to possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Sims-Bond Tobacco Barn (MIHP SM-246) has been documented as one of the oldest extant tobacco barns in St. Mary's

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

County. In correspondence dated 28 March 1994, the MHT wrote "In our opinion, the most significant historic resource at Greenwell State Park is the Bond Tobacco Barn (MIHP # SM-246) for it clearly demonstrates distinctive characteristics of tobacco barn construction in the early nineteenth century; it is a rare surviving example of this method of construction" (Criterion C) (MHT correspondence 28 March 1994). The other two tobacco barns located on the Bond property date from the late nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth century. These two tobacco barns, along with the Sims-Bond Tobacco Barn, illustrate the evolution of the design and construction of the tobacco barn as a specialized agricultural building type from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (Criterion C). The presence of these three tobacco barns illustrates the continuing importance of tobacco agriculture in St. Mary's County throughout its history and into the mid-twentieth century.

The Bond house, constructed ca. 1920, illustrates the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction of an early twentieth-century farmhouse that incorporates Queen Anne and Colonial Revival stylistic references (Criterion C). However, the integrity of this building is compromised due to failed renovation efforts and subsequent deterioration and vandalism. The building retains integrity of location and setting. Its exterior integrity of design and materials has been compromised by missing elements, such as porch posts, ornamental scrollwork, and windows and doors. RCG&A, Inc., did not investigate the interior integrity of the building during the March 2003 survey.

The mid-twentieth-century wood shed and chicken coop are utilitarian constructions that lack distinctive architectural designs and do not possess significance in their physical design to illustrate types, periods, or methods of construction under National Register Criterion C.

PARK HISTORY

Greenwell State Park was established in 1970 when siblings John Phillip Greenwell, Jr. (b. 1895-d. 1986), and Mary Wallace Greenwell (d. 1991) donated their 175-acre estate in St. Mary's County to the State of Maryland for a public park. John Phillip Greenwell, born in Leonardtown, acquired his wealth as a real estate investor in Washington, D.C. In 1941, the Greenwells bought the Rosedale estate and began to rehabilitate the manor house and its outbuildings in the Colonial Revival style. The Greenwells also landscaped the area immediately surrounding the house with boxwoods, specimen shade trees, and lawn. They maintained the property as an agricultural estate, raising dairy cows and thoroughbred horses.

The Greenwells initially approached the State of Maryland about donating their property during the 1960s. The state did not accept the offer immediately. In 1966, Greenwell incorporated the Greenwell Foundation, Inc., to administer the property. The Greenwell Foundation, Inc., was established as a charitable organization primarily for assistance and aid to retarded children and orphans (Articles of Incorporation 1966). During the late 1960s, then Governor Marvin Mandel was instrumental in reviving the state's interest in receiving the property ("Long Neglected Plans..." 1993). In addition, other reasons for the state's revived interest included a desire to secure open space along the Patuxent River and to encourage tourism dollars in St. Mary's County to replace revenues lost when slot machines were discontinued in the three southern Maryland counties in 1968 (Hammett 2003).

The Greenwells conveyed the land with the stipulation that the lands be "administered as State recreation areas and developed...with facilities for the Handicapped" (Greenwell State Park Deed 1970). They wanted the park to include recreation opportunities for handicapped people, in honor of their father, who was disabled. The deed transferring the property to the state referred to a 1969 conceptual plan prepared by the state and reviewed by Philip Greenwell. Both parties agreed to this concept plan, and the park was to be developed with this plan as a basis (Greenwell State Park Deed 1970). According to a 1971 newspaper article, the initial plans for the park included services for the blind, mentally retarded, wheelchair bound, and other handicapped persons. Anticipated uses on the property were swimming, boating, fishing, camping, picnicking, nature study, and other activities (Washington Evening Star 1971). The Greenwells retained life tenancy on the property. Mr. Greenwell continued to occupy

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Rosedale Manor House until his death in 1986. Miss Greenwell died in 1991. Francis Knott was hired by Mr. Greenwell in 1951 as the property manager. When the Greenwell estate was deeded to the state, Mr. Knott was hired as a park ranger. Mr. Knott managed the state-owned property, including the Bond property and the Greenwell estate, until his death in 1991.

In 1973, the state increased the park holdings by purchase of the adjacent 430-acre Bond farm. The two parcels completed the park landholdings with the exception of minor land adjustments that occurred between 1973 and 1983 (MdDNR 1976:3; MdDNR 2002:1). In 1980, 13 acres of the Greenwell estate were transferred to Francis Knott in exchange for two acres near the mouth of Hog Neck Creek (MdDNR 1994:1). The Greenwells also conveyed to MdDNR a parcel of land referred to as the Laurel property. As requested by the Greenwells, the property was sold and the proceeds given to the Greenwell Foundation, Inc., to benefit the park (MdDNR and Greenwell Foundation, Inc. 1997:1).

During the 1970s, MdDNR undertook studies to develop the park along the lines outlined in the conceptual plan dated 1969. MdDNR requested a proposal to draw up a basic concept plan from the architecture firm Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger and the Melwood Horticultural Training Center, Inc., which gave job training to mentally disabled people. Based on information contained in later documents, the proposal was accepted. The public was invited to review the concept plan at a meeting in February 1976. Most attendees represented the interests of handicapped children and outdoor recreation groups. Most attendees supported the concept plan's focus on "mixed use" and on enhancing natural and agricultural features of the park (Capital Programs Administration 1976:1). A more detailed master plan was to be prepared by June 1976, with assistance from an advisory committee of state recreation staff members and the public (Capital Programs Administration 1976:2). A master plan was adopted in January 1977 (Wilson 1987:1).

The planning goals outlined in the 1977 Greenwell State Park Master Plan were to develop a park that integrated a variety of user groups, regardless of race and physical or mental abilities; to provide recreational activities in the least disruptive way to the natural and sensitive environment; to highlight the therapeutic value of outdoor recreation to those who might otherwise lead sedentary lives; and, to promote the appreciation of the history, the natural environment and the agrarian lifestyles which have provided the culture for the park area. To accomplish these goals, several objectives were outlined. The park facilities were to be architecturally barrier free to individuals with physical disabilities. Trails were to incorporate all physical levels, especially easy trails for wheelchair-bound and severely handicapped patrons. Instructional programs were to be developed that recognized the therapeutic value of outdoor recreation by offering a variety of programs at varying levels of difficulty. The history of the park was to be incorporated into the park's programs, with a special emphasis on the rural agrarian lifestyle and the water-related activities. Recreational facilities proposed for the park included an overnight cabin area, a nature center, fishing pier and boat ramps (Greenwell Foundation, Inc., 1993).

Although these goals were formalized in a master plan, few objectives actually were implemented before the death of Mr. Greenwell in 1986. During the late 1980s, planning the park to meet the needs of handicapped people resumed. The Land Planning Services unit of the MdDNR recommended that the park not be developed in the standard way, with such amenities as camping, picnicking, and hiking, for two reasons. First, a park developed to serve the needs of all possible users, especially the handicapped, would be more attractive. Second, three "typical" state parks already were planned for southern Maryland: St. Mary's River, Point Lookout, and Calvert Cliffs. Land Planning Services recommended scaling back the intensive development proposed in the 1977 master plan and beginning to develop the park with the construction of a sheltered overnight facility that could accommodate handicapped people. This facility would provide access to nature in a safe setting, and would be particularly useful when handicapped groups came from some distance away and required overnight accommodation (Wilson 1986:1-2).

Planners believed that other amenities included in the 1977 plan were not needed because handicapped groups typically come with their own staff and have their own preplanned activities. They suggested also providing a boat dock and a pontoon boat, which

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

would give handicapped people a chance to be on the water. They also supported using the main house for a privately owned bed and breakfast inn (Wilson 1986:3).

In 1979, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) undertook a survey of buildings located within the boundaries of the park (Coxe 1979). The survey suggested that the National Register eligible properties in the park included the Rosedale Manor House (MIHP # SM-101) and the Sims-Bond Tobacco Barn (MIHP # SM-246). No other buildings on the Greenwell property or the Bond property were evaluated as National Register eligible at that time.

MdDNR estimated in 1986 that the day use area proposed in the first phase of park development would be completed by June 1988 (Brown 1986). However, by 1987, funding for future recreational facilities was still not budgeted. The fiscal year 1989 capital budget contained a request for \$3 million, which Land Planning Services called "a totally unrealistic figure." Meanwhile, the Greenwell Foundation, Inc., was anxious for development to begin. Land Planning Services reduced development and operation costs of the facilities proposed in the master plan, and outlined phases of development that would spark immediate interest in the use of the park. For instance, one cluster of dormitories would be redesigned to include kitchenettes, so that a large dining hall would not be required immediately. According to the revised development plan, a 100-foot, handicapped-accessible fishing pier and a shoreline pedestrian walk would be installed near the overnight facilities. A pontoon boat would be located along this pier. Also, a self-guided interpretive boardwalk would be located in the marsh behind the beach. The revised plan also suggested finding a local Amish family to lease the farmhouse and nineteenth-century tobacco barn and demonstrate farming activities of the period (Wilson 1987:2-4). For future development, the plan proposed additional overnight units, a primitive camping area, and the rental of Rosedale for private parties, families of vacationers, or business retreats (Wilson 1987:5).

Development of the park was delayed when the Department of State Planning failed to include in the fiscal year 1989 capital budget request to the General Assembly the funds to construct the four overnight cabins, fishing pier, walkways, roads, parking, and utilities. However, a shore erosion control project at Greenwell was moving forward. As of March 1988 design work was being planned and bids to perform the work were anticipated in June (Brown 1988:1). The Greenwell Foundation, Inc., was unhappy with the delay. Its representative, C. Carroll Carter, asked the MdDNR to further reduce the development plan so that the public, especially the handicapped, could start using the park as the Greenwells intended in 1971 (Carter 1988:1-2).

By summer 1989, MdDNR had drawn up a revised master plan that reduced the cost of development and proposed facilities that could be made available more quickly. Under the amended plan, a nature center would be located at the site of a single-story, wood frame house, which would be moved. The nature center would be located near the overnight facilities, the nature trail, and the boardwalk. The nature center was to be constructed during fiscal year 1993. A boating facility was to be constructed by summer 1991 (Hill 1989:1-2).

Meanwhile, the Greenwell Foundation, Inc., began to develop programs for use of the park. Between 1989 and 1993, the Greenwell Foundation, Inc., offered the Rosedale Program, a week-long recreation program for seven or eight cerebral palsy, mentally retarded, and developmentally disabled children; hosted respite weekends; began to experiment with a therapeutic horseback riding; provided a flying field for the Patuxent Aeromodelers Program; and, hosted day conferences at Rosedale (Greenwell Foundation, Inc., 1993). The Greenwell Foundation, Inc., continued to manage the property between 1993 and 1995 (MdDNR and Saint Mary's County 1986:1; Greenwell State Park 1995).

Another revision to Greenwell State Park's master plan was undertaken in 1994. The purpose of the park was reiterated as providing recreational activities to all Maryland residents with particular attention to the disabled and protecting open space along the Patuxent River (MdDNR 1994). Approximately \$1.1 million was earmarked for fiscal year 1996 for water, sewer, and utility services at the overnight facilities and other improvements (Griffin 1993:2-3). Eighty-eight acres of the park were entered into the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

Federal Conservation Reserve program and were planted in trees (MdDNR 1994).

Some local residents were unhappy with the development proposed in the 1994 master plan. One resident conducted a campaign to inform residents of the state's plan and inspire them to fight it. According to a flier circulated among residents, the master plan proposed building the rental units along the Patuxent River on the east end of the park, bordering a private beach and residences. A swimming pool and an amphitheater also were planned for construction along Steer Horn Neck Road, across the street from private farmland. The resident proposed locating the swimming pool and amphitheater more centrally within the park, away from the borders with private land ("This affects Steer Horn Neck Road" undated).

This resident, Thomas Crickmer, met with Keith Frere, the park superintendent, and outlined his concerns in a letter to John R. Griffin, Secretary of MdDNR (Crickmer 1996). The master plan was adopted in June 1994, and the General Assembly approved \$1.1 million for the first phase of development in April 1995 (Greenwell State Park 1995).

Other aspects of the development of the park were addressed. In 1997, legal counsel for MdDNR prepared an agreement dividing management duties between the MdDNR and Greenwell Foundation, Inc. (Dunmyer 1997). According to preliminary discussions, MdDNR was responsible for overall management of the park, while the Greenwell Foundation, Inc., would raise some of the operating funds and continue to manage the buildings (Dunmyer 1997; Tarrant 1997). Discussions were completed and an agreement was signed on December 31, 1997. The agreement outlined the activities, projects, and events the foundation was allowed to provide at the park facilities; the procedures for obtaining the MdDNR's permission to conduct these activities; the rules for running the activities; the foundation's right to provide therapeutic horseback riding program; the foundation's plan to hire an employee to oversee the foundation's daily activities; the MdDNR's plan to hire an employee as a liaison among the entities; and the foundation's requirement to provide daily accounting records, an annual budget, and an audit of the previous year's spending (MdDNR and Greenwell Foundation, Inc. 1997:1-12; Campbell 1997:1). The agreement also stated that the MdDNR intended to provide overnight facilities for general use, including by disabled people, either by building an addition to the Knott House or by building another building (MdDNR and Greenwell Foundation, Inc. 1997:12).

In 1990, President George Bush signed the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) into law. The purpose of this legislation was to provide a national mandate to eliminate discrimination against individuals with disabilities, to provide enforceable standards addressing discrimination, and to provide congressional authority to address major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by people with disabilities. These standards already were incorporated into Greenwell State Park. Since 1990, accessibility standards have also been applied to construction projects at all state properties. At Greenwell State Park, MdDNR and the Greenwell Foundation, Inc., try to surpass normal accessibility standards by programs such as providing an equestrian mounting block for handicapped persons and access to waterfront activities (Hammett 2003). In 1999, the first recreational facilities were added to the park. The new facilities included the ADA Lodge attached to the Francis Knott House, a day use comfort station, and a day use shelter. Additional recent facilities include the level access ramps to access the Patuxent River, a fishing pier, and ADA accessible boat launch pier.

As of 2003, the park offers 10 miles of trails for hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling; fishing from a pier; picnicking; hunting during established seasons; canoeing and kayaking; and swimming at a beach. Francis Knott Lodge sleeps groups of up to 16 people, and the Manor House, rose garden, and lawn can be reserved for events. The Greenwell Foundation, Inc., also offers various programs for all groups, including the disabled (MdDNR 2003).

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Greenwell State Park as a potential

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). In order to undertake this evaluation, it is appropriate to discuss the park as a cultural landscape applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1995) and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996). Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites.

Greenwell State Park was acquired between 1970 and 1973 from two major landowners, the Greenwells and the Bonds. The park combined two former farms. The Greenwells donated their property for a recreational park to benefit the handicapped and to preserve their estate. Because the Greenwells retained life tenancy on the property, the property continued to be managed as a rural estate. Although a master plan to guide future park development was prepared in 1977, no implementation of the plan occurred. In 1994, the master plan for the park was revised. Implementation of the revised master plan began during the late 1990s, after MdDNR began active management of the park in 1997. Thus, the management practices that will guide the future development in the park are less than fifty years of age. Thus, Greenwell State Park would need to possess the qualities of exceptional significance as a park for listing under National Register Criterion Consideration G. At this point in time, only three recreational support buildings, several piers, and walkways have been added to the Greenwell landscape to implement park development. Therefore, it appears that Greenwell State Park does not possess the exceptional significance as a park or recreation area under Criterion Consideration G to qualify for listing as an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places.

However, the landscape of the Greenwell property retains a great deal of integrity as a rural country estate dating from the mid-twentieth century. During the 1994-1995 discussions of the park master plan, the MHT requested a formal National Register evaluation of the Rosedale Manor House. In 1994, the MHT concluded that the Rosedale Manor House was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the mid-twentieth century alterations to the house. In January 2003, the MHT reevaluated the Rosedale Manor House and all the buildings on the former Greenwell property. In a MHT Determination of Eligibility Form dated 2 January 2003, the MHT evaluated the buildings on the Greenwell property, with the exception of the former Knott House constructed ca. 1951, as possessing the significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The DOE justification noted, "Rosedale Manor and accompanying associated buildings (excepting the Francis Knott House which was altered and is non-contributing) are a good example of a gentlemen's estate of the mid-twentieth century. The Greenwells, and their architect James W. Adams, turned the 19th century farm into a Colonial Revival estate, typical of the era." The boundaries of the property were not explicitly delineated in the DOE, but it is presumed that the property included the original 175 acres associated with the Greenwell property. Landscape features were not evaluated in the MHT DOE.

The buildings associated with the former Bond property include a ca. 1920 main house, two mid-twentieth century secondary domestic structures, and three tobacco barns. These buildings are located in a line north of Steer Horn Road. The landscape between the road and the buildings is open agricultural fields. The property north of the buildings is being replanted in trees and is not being maintained as open agricultural land. The buildings on the Bond farm do not form a cohesive complex centered on a farmhouse and surrounded by supporting outbuildings and agricultural buildings. The buildings form a disparate group of buildings ranging from an early nineteenth-century tobacco barn through mid-twentieth century domestic secondary structures. The main house is residential in character and does not appear to have an historical association with the agricultural outbuildings on the property. The complex of buildings does not illustrate a cohesive farmstead illustrating agricultural practices of the first half of the twentieth century under National Register Criterion A. However, several buildings possess the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Sims-Bond Tobacco Barn (MIHP SM-246) has been documented as one of the oldest extant tobacco barns in St. Mary's

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

County. The final determination will only be resolved through dendrochronology (Hammett 2003). During the 1970s, the barn was studied by Cary Carson, then working for the St. Mary's City Commission and photographed using large-format photography. In correspondence dated 28 March 1994, the MHT wrote "In our opinion, the most significant historic resource at Greenwell State Park is the Bond Tobacco Barn (MIHP # SM-246) for it clearly demonstrates distinctive characteristics of tobacco barn construction in the early nineteenth century; it is a rare surviving example of this method of construction" (Criterion C) (MHT correspondence 28 March 1994).

The other two tobacco barns located on the Bond property date from the late nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth century. These two tobacco barns, along with the Sims-Bond Tobacco Barn, illustrate the evolution of the tobacco barn type between the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Each of the tobacco barns embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and method of construction, while illustrating several different time periods. The two tobacco barns, along with the Sims-Bond Tobacco Barn possess the qualities of the significance under Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The presence of these three tobacco barns illustrates the continuing importance of tobacco agriculture in St. Mary's County throughout its history and into the mid-twentieth century.

The Bond house, constructed ca. 1920, illustrates the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction of an early twentieth-century farmhouse that incorporates Queen Anne and Colonial Revival stylistic references for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. However, the integrity of this building is compromised due to failed renovation efforts and subsequent deterioration and vandalism. The exterior integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised due to missing decorative elements, including porch posts, ornamental scrollwork, and windows and doors. RCG&A, Inc., did not investigate the interior of the building during the March 2003 survey. The house was not evaluated under National Register Criterion B.

The mid-twentieth-century wood shed and chicken coop are utilitarian constructions that lack distinctive architectural designs and do not possess significance in their physical design to illustrate types, periods, or methods of construction for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

RESOURCE HISTORY

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to St. Mary's County and Greenwell State Park have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period (ca. 11,000-6,500 B.C.)

Temporally, the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period has been defined as the millennia extending between approximately 12,000 and 6,500 B.C. Investigations at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex in the Shenandoah Valley have suggested that human adaptive patterns remained relatively constant throughout this period (Gardner 1979, 1983). Treatment of the traditional Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods as a cultural continuum, rather than as a series of discrete cultural phases linked to specific lithic technologies, diverges from regionally defined temporal approaches such as the Southern Maryland Archaeological Resource Management Plan. However, the authors of that plan have pointed out that "these designated time periods associated with particular phases and projectile point styles are somewhat arbitrary in their beginning and ending dates," and that the above-cited plan was intended only to "suggest a general time frame within which change may be discussed" (Pogue and Smolek 1985:41).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

The environmental setting for the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period was conditioned by the Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition. The climatic episodes defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah Valley are thought to be broadly applicable to the study area (Steponaitis 1983). Episodes pertinent to the Paleo-Indian period are the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-Boreal/Boreal (8,500 - 6,700 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Kavanagh 1982; Steponaitis 1983). The Late Glacial represents the terminal Pleistocene and the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Steponaitis (1983:39) has suggested that the Late Glacial vegetational assemblage along the upper Patuxent River drainage "may have included spruce and pine as the dominant woody taxa, with stands of deciduous trees occurring in the more protected areas."

During the Pre-Boreal/Boreal climatic episode, the climate gradually moderated, with warmer summer temperatures and continued wet winters. Vegetation shifted in response to these climatic changes. Carbone (1976:186) suggested that "coniferous and deciduous elements" expanded, and "open habitats" grew smaller, and that a mixed coniferous-deciduous forest probably prevailed on the valley floors and foothills.

Diagnostics of the early phases of the period include Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton projectile points; Palmer, Kirk, Warren, and other side-notched and corner-notched projectile points traditionally assigned to the Early Archaic represent the later stages of the period (Custer 1984:43; Gardner 1980:3). Most of these point types have been found on the Western Shore, but usually as isolated finds. Paleo-Indian components from undisturbed contexts also are virtually unknown within lower Southern Maryland on the western shore. The largest concentrations of Paleo-Indian bifaces have been identified in the upper riverine areas of the Patuxent watershed "beyond the contemporary tidal front along the Patuxent, and from Zekiah Swamp in adjacent Charles County," a pattern that suggests that Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic sites may represent "an early focus on fluvial headwater environments" (Reeve et al. 1991:32).

In St. Mary's County, Pogue and Smolek (1985:38) have attributed the relative scarcity of Paleo-Indian sites in the region to sea level rise that inundated sites located along the lower reaches of rivers during the period. Based on current understanding of the phenomenon of sea level rise, it is estimated that 12,000 years ago, sea levels were approximately 33.53 m (110 ft) lower than today (Pogue 1983:9), and that, as recently as 5,000 BP, sea levels within the Chesapeake estuaries were 9.14 m (30 ft) lower than they are today. Today's numerous bay tributaries would not have existed in their present form at that time, and present day shoreline areas would have comprised interior uplands. Hence, it is not surprising that few Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded within these bay shoreline areas (Pogue and Smolek 1985:17-18, 21).

Six site types generally are recognized for the Mid-Atlantic Paleo-Indian settlement system, and (Gardner 1979, 1983; Custer 1984): (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry-related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; and, (6) isolated point finds. Although traditional views of Paleo-Indian settlement suggest that high-quality lithics were a focal point that dictated settlement patterns, recent research indicates that the factors that structured landuse at this time were more varied (McAvoy 1992; Dent 1995).

Traditional views of the post-Pleistocene period have held that hunting formed a large component of the human subsistence strategy (Custer 1984; Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980). While the available faunal assemblage of this period may have included some extinct species of megafauna, the extent to which humans relied upon such animals has been a topic of some debate (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Kavanagh 1982). As the climate moderated, the faunal assemblage certainly changed, and may have included moose, bear, elk, deer, and smaller game animals (Kavanagh 1982; Johnson 1986). More recent studies have suggested that resources gained through generalized foraging also provided a substantial portion of the diet. □Subsistence-related remains recovered from Paleo-Indian sites include beaver, fish, large bird, carbonized wild fruit seeds and nuts (Grimes et al. 1984; Kooper et al. 1980; McNett et al. 1977; McNett 1985; Adovasio et al. 1983; Dent and Kaufman 1985). The identification of these remains and reevaluation of

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

other archeological data have led many researchers to view Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic people as flexible generalists (Curran 1987) or as generalized foragers (Meltzer 1984; Meltzer and Smith 1986).

During the traditionally defined Early Archaic period, settlement and subsistence patterns seem not to have changed significantly from the adaptive strategies of the Paleo-Indian period (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Stewart 1980). However, by the Kirk Phase, the regional settlement/subsistence regime seems to have begun to incorporate a more diversified resource base, which perhaps can be viewed as transitional to the Archaic. In Southern Maryland, Reeve et al. (1991:32) observed an increase in the numbers of Early Archaic sites, suggesting that prehistoric populations grew rapidly during this period.

Archaic Period (6,500-1,000 B.C.)

The Archaic Period extended from 6,500 B.C. to 1,000 B.C., and included the traditionally defined Middle Archaic (6,500 - 3,000 B.C.) and Late Archaic (3,000 - 1,000 B.C.). Middle Archaic diagnostics include bifurcated St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha projectile points, as well as stemmed and lanceolate forms such as Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Neville (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). From the beginning of this period until about 5,000 BP, the climate moderated and became more humid; it then cooled slightly (Custer 1984:62-63). Gardner (1978:47) observed that:

"By 6,500 B.C., [the] Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources."

Relatively few archeological sites containing Middle Archaic artifacts have been examined on the Western Shore (Wesler et al. 1981). To some extent, the paucity of sites from this period probably is due, once again, to inundation of the lower river areas caused by sea level rise during the Middle Holocene. Wilke and Thompson (1976) have argued that Archaic populations probably were small, dispersed, and mobile; that their movements were dictated by seasonal access to resources; and that remains of Archaic period occupations would be widely scattered. On the Southern Maryland peninsula, Middle Archaic occupation appears to have focused on swamps at the headwaters of major stream drainages (Pogue and Smolek 1985:44). Several Archaic period sites have been identified in the Zekiah Swamp along the headwaters of the Wicomico River in nearby Charles County (Reeve et al. 1991:33; Polglase et al. 1990:7), although these have not been studied in detail.

The Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000 - 700 B.C.) "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 2o C warmer than modern conditions" (Kavanagh 1982:9). Open grasslands reappeared, and oak-hickory forests covered the valley floors and hillsides. The environmental changes presented new opportunities for resource exploitation. Dent (1995:165) has observed that the Late Archaic presents a settlement system of seasonal aggregation and dispersion, with a higher degree of sedentism in zones of higher resource diversity. The period generally is best known for a heavy use of forest resources; however, in shoreline settings, available resources also would have included shellfish and fish. Indeed, shell middens first appear in the Chesapeake region during the latter portion of the Late Archaic period. These middens continued throughout the Woodland period, often in the same locations. The large shell middens identified along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries appear to result from many seasons of bivalve collection. Thus, a sub-sistence pattern characterized by intensive foraging within somewhat constricted localized areas probably characterized the adaptive strategy of Late Archaic populations (Pogue 1983:12; Pogue and Smolek 1985:44). In the counties of Southern Maryland's Western Shore, the Late Archaic settlement pattern has been defined by scattered campsites focused on major rivers (Reeve et al. 1991:35; Wesler et al. 1981:181).

Late Archaic diagnostics within the Chesapeake Bay region are thought to include Piscataway, Vernon, Holmes, Susquehanna

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

Broadspear, Dry Brook, Otter Creek, Brewerton, Bare Island and Lackawaxen projectile point types and steatite vessels (Hughes 1980; Pogue and Smolek 1985:44; Custer 1988; Reeve et al. 1991:35). The true meaning of this regional cultural assemblage has been the subject of some debate. Steponaitis (1986) contended that these finds illustrate an amalgamation of three cultural traditions in Southern Maryland at this time: the Piedmont, the Laurentian, and the Southeast (Reeve et al. 1991:35). Custer (1984:79), however, does not accept the broadspear and fishtail styles as cultural markers, but interprets them as "a distinctive set of tools and knives that are in no way connected with special groups of people." He feels that such points are cutting tools, and he postulates that the Bare Island/Lackawaxen (locally, Holmes) point continued as the associated diagnostic projectile point type through the Late Archaic.

Woodland Period (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 1638)

The Woodland Period extends roughly from 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600. While it has been customary to characterize the environment after at least 3,000 BP as approximating modern conditions, it is also apparent that climatic changes of varying intensities continued to take place during this period (Carbone 1976, 1982; Bryson and Wendland 1967:281). These short-term climatic variations may have generated periods of environmental stress during transitions between climatic episodes (Carbone 1976; Custer 1980). In the Mid-Atlantic region, correspondences between climatic/environmental patterns and cultural sequences during the Woodland period have been noted for the Middle Atlantic as a whole (Carbone 1982) and for the Shenandoah Valley (Fehr 1983).

The Early Woodland subperiod can be dated from about 1,000 to 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982). Regionally diagnostic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and sand-tempered Accokeek wares. Wesler et al. (1981) also include Popes Creek Net-Stamped ceramics in the Early Woodland, although some researchers have argued that Popes Creek ceramics are associated more closely with Middle Woodland occupations (Gardner 1982; Stewart 1981). Reeve et al. (1991:36), noting that Popes Creek ceramics rarely have been recovered from sites in the lower Patuxent region, have hypothesized that the presence or absence of this ceramic type may be indicative of a prehistoric cultural boundary.

Two settlement pattern models have been proposed for the Late Archaic - Early Woodland Periods on the Inner Coastal Plain (Gardner 1982:58-60). The "fusion-fission" model suggests that macro-social population units came together seasonally along both freshwater and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs, and then dispersed seasonally to form micro-social unit camps to exploit other resources. The "seasonal shift" model suggests that the same population formed both macro- and micro-social unit camps in both fresh water and saltwater zones, and moved laterally between these zones on a seasonal basis. The relative abundance of shell midden sites bordering the Chesapeake region's tidewater estuaries and creeks (Wilke and Thompson 1976) may represent a sedentary winter phase of this seasonally-based settlement pattern. In St. Mary's County, the archeological site forms for terrestrial sites near the project area indicate that nearly every prehistoric site in this area contains at least some oyster shell.

The Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D.1000) was characterized by the appearance of shell-tempered and net-stamped ceramics; the continued elaboration of specialized exchange networks in some areas; and the intensification of food gathering and use of estuarine resources. Diagnostic artifacts of the early Middle Woodland include Accokeek ceramics, Rossville and projectile points. In Southern Maryland, the fact that non-local lithic materials frequently are found in Middle Woodland artifact assemblages has been used by Steponaitis (1986:287) to support the thesis of an inter-regional exchange networks.

The later Middle Woodland period seems to reflect a retrenchment in terms of both sociopolitical and material complexity. Diagnostic late Middle Woodland artifacts include a series of projectile points, such as the Fox Creek and Selby Bay types. Some of these may have been employed as arrow tips; the bow may have been introduced around A.D. 500. Diagnostic ceramics in the Coastal Plain include Popes Creek Net-Stamped and Mockley ceramics. Mockley is characterized by shell temper, a break from the lithic temper tradition of the Early Woodland period (Custer et al. 1989).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

Middle Woodland subsistence is thought to have depended heavily on riverine and estuarine resources, and preferred site locations shifted dramatically toward the coastal zones during this period. Populations appear to have become considerably less mobile (Steponaitis 1986:286-287), although no definite evidence for horticulture has been found in the region for this period. On the Western Bay Shore, based upon the occupations revealed at the Patterson and Otter II sites in Calvert County, Reeve et al. (1991:37-38) have postulated that extended families may have occupied residential sites along the brackish estuaries during the winter months. These family units joined others in upriver or Piedmont zones during milder seasons in order to exploit a variety of lithic and other resources (Reeve et al. 1991:37-38).

By A.D. 1000, profound changes had occurred in the lifestyles of the people living in the Middle Atlantic region. The appearance of sedentary villages and agriculture, and the distribution of established long-range exchange networks, resulted in altered settlement patterns during the Late Woodland. Increasing diversity in ceramic styles, settlement organization, and mortuary practices suggest gradual differentiation into the diverse cultural and linguistic groups broadly resembling those observed by Europeans in the seventeenth century. However, two definitive sub-periods are discernable within the Late Woodland period. The early Late Woodland was characterized by the introduction and rapid acceptance of the maize-beans-squash horticultural system, a subsistence change that took place during the Neo-Atlantic climatic optimum (A.D. 900 – 1200/1300). Early Late Woodland sites were not fortified and they tended to be located on or near prime agricultural land (Hay et al. 1987). In contrast, the terminal Woodland, corresponding to the Pacific I climatic minimum, was characterized by a decrease in the number of sites, a nucleation of the populations, and the fortification of villages.

On the outer Coastal Plain, shell tempered Townsend ceramics dominated during the Late Woodland period after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18), while crushed-rock tempered Potomac Creek ware, often associated with the historically known Piscataway Indians, was prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line areas (Clark 1980:8; Egloff and Potter 1982:112; Potter 1993). Shell-tempered Yeocomico ware is found primarily in the lower Potomac River valley where it is sometimes associated with a local Indian group known as the Yaocomico (Waselkov 1982; Potter 1993). Triangular projectile points also are diagnostic for the Woodland period, and they persisted until European contact.

Wilke and Thompson (1976) have noted that Late Woodland midden sites are less numerous and have suggested that this relative scarcity may be due to a diminished reliance on seasonal resources and to the contamination of the estuarine environment by soil run-off produced by the adoption of full-blown horticulture. On the other hand, Steponaitis (1986:288) hypothesized that the enlargement of prehistoric populations encouraged by intense agricultural production may have limited more traditional hunting and gathering activity. Data from the Stearns site (18CV17) in Calvert County, however, indicate that locally available floral and faunal resources, including oysters, white perch, blue crab, hickory, oak, and black walnut, were used to supplement the food resources obtained from intensified agricultural production (Reeve et al. 1991:44).

The period after A.D. 1500 was characterized by increasing social and political centralization among many native Algonquian groups of the Virginia-Maryland Tidewater. Ethnohistoric and archeological data suggests that the Piscataway, Patowomeke, Yaocomico and other groups in Virginia and Maryland may have formed an interdistrict alliance in the inner coastal plain prior to European contact (Potter 1993:151). Potter (1993) suggests that the small chiefdoms south of the Potomac River, such as the Patowomekes, withdrew from the alliance by the late sixteenth century. The remnant groups on the Maryland shore later were known as the Conoy chiefdom.

Native American proto-historic and early historic period settlement patterns in St. Marys County are poorly documented. It is likely that they were similar to those of the Patowomekes and North Carolina Algonquians, which were characterized by a palisaded capital town or village that housed the werowance and a number of outlying hamlets, where a majority of the population lived

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 11

(Potter 1993:175).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

During the early seventeenth century, cultural dynamism and diversity characterized the Western Shore and much of the tidewater region of Maryland and Virginia. Two Algonquian groups, the Nanticoke and the Piscataway, had occupied the region for several centuries (Stephenson et al. 1963:1). However, at the dawn of European contact, these tribes were pressured by the Susquehannocks, an Iroquoian group based in Pennsylvania, who began to raid settlements along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay during the early seventeenth century.

European contact resulted in numerous changes in the lifestyle of Maryland's native population. Virginia was the first colony to exploit relationships with the aboriginal inhabitants of the Chesapeake region; for example, William Claiborne established trading posts on Palmer's Island and on Kent Island during the early 1630s. In Saint Mary's County, relationships between the first settlers and the native Piscataways, Patuxents, and Yeocomicos initially were cordial (Scharf 1879:95). By mutual agreement with the indigenous Native American population, the settlement at Saint Mary's City was established on the site of the Piscataway Indian village of Yeocomico (Smolek and Pogue 1985:47; Wesler et al. 1981:152). Although this relationship provided access to European trade goods, especially the firearms that gradually replaced traditional projectile systems, there also were negative repercussions. Europeans introduced diseases that decimated the native peoples (Steponaitis 1986:35), and eventually allied with various tribes in an effort to further their own expansionist aims.

The Chesapeake Bay region was the locale for some of the earliest voyages of exploration that investigated eastern North America, including those made by the Venetian-born explorer John Cabot and his son, Sebastian (Clark 1950:5); Giovanni da Verrazano; Juan Vespucci; and Vincente Gonzales, who was the first European to penetrate the entire length of the Chesapeake estuary (Shomette 1982:1). However, the most famous voyage was undertaken in 1608, when John Smith spent twelve weeks exploring the upper bay, subsequently completing a celebrated map that showed the Potomac River in the vicinity of the present project area.

In 1634, the first English colonists landed on St. Clement's Island in the lower Potomac River to establish the colony of Maryland. The English colonists celebrated the first Roman Catholic Mass in the new colony. The approximately 150 English colonists finally settled on the mainland at St. Mary's City along the eastern shore of the St. Mary's River estuary. To encourage settlement, the colony adopted a manorial system for distributing proprietary lands under which large grants for thousands of acres were made to those who transported settlers to the colony. By 1642, 16 manors, organized into five local administrative units called "hundreds," had been established in St. Mary's County (Wesler et al. 1981:153). Greenwell State Park was included in Resurrection Hundred and was part of the 4,000-acre Resurrection Manor granted to Captain Thomas Cornwaleys in 1650 (Hammett 1994:25; Coxe 1979). Thomas Cornwaleys was an important figure in the early history of the colony. He was one of 17 gentlemen who arrived on the Ark and the Dove. He served as the military leader of colonial forces, a commissioner, and a merchant. He traded with the Native Americans and exported tobacco. He transported 57 servants to the colony between 1634 and 1644. His initial land grant comprised 2,000 acres known as Cornwaleys Cross in St. Inigoes Hundred. Cornwaleys resided in St. Mary's City or on Cornwaleys Cross (Hammett 1994: 13, 15-16, 25). It is likely that Cornwaleys rented the farms on Resurrection Manor to tenants.

Settlers in the Maryland colony soon began to cultivate tobacco, the most financially lucrative commodity produced in the seventeenth century in the Chesapeake region. The concentration on tobacco production was so great that the colony frequently had to import supplies of food and other staples from New England (Dozer 1976:155,161). Tobacco quickly became Maryland's principal crop; St. Mary's County farmers exported 100,000 pounds of it in 1639. Corn and cattle were secondary agricultural

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 12

commodities (Wesler et al. 1981:154). By the late seventeenth century, settlement in St. Mary's County hugged the shorelines of the major rivers and tributaries, with relatively sparse occupation in the interior. Passage of a road law in 1666 and of a series of town acts failed to encourage the establishment of small urban hamlets, and the resulting riverine settlement pattern orientation continued into the early eighteenth century (Wesler et al. 1981:80).

Environmental conditions in the Maryland colony, particularly in the low marshy Tidewater areas along the Bay, were so difficult that they hampered permanent settlement. The climate was hot and humid in the summer, and diseases decimated the early settlers. Mortality rates were high and life spans short. The growth of towns also was inhibited by an economic system that encouraged direct trans-Atlantic exchange of goods between individual plantation owners and international markets. These tendencies are best illustrated by the direction and distribution of early internal overland transportation systems; the major roads within St. Mary's County paralleled the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers, and laterals connected them directly with important waterfront points (Hammett 1994:282-283).

The mid-to late seventeenth century was a period of great political and social instability in Southern Maryland. Ingles' Rebellion, an anti-Catholic, anti-Royalist uprising, profoundly affected St. Mary's County, as Ingles' followers plundered the homes of local residents and Jesuit missions. Jesuit clergy and Catholic lay leaders were imprisoned, and some (including Giles Brent and his sisters) fled to Virginia (Beitzell 1960:7; Hornum et al. 1999). Fendel's Rebellion of 1695 also pitted Protestant against Catholic and democrat against proprietor (Hammett 1994). Ultimately, the Calvert family lost control of the colony, and, in 1695, the colonial capital moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis. Thereafter, the influence of St. Mary's County in the affairs of the colony waned precipitously. This loss of influence destined the county to remain as an agrarian backwater region whose economic fortunes depended increasingly upon larger urban centers, such as Annapolis, Baltimore, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)

The eighteenth century saw the development of population centers and ports throughout the Chesapeake region. In Maryland, the major ports were, first, Annapolis, and later, Baltimore. From these points, Maryland's agricultural produce was shipped to markets in the West Indies and the European continent (Bedell 1995:10; Emory 1950:25). By the middle of the eighteenth century, most of the land in Maryland's bayside counties had been patented and economically developed. Newly arrived settlers were forced to acquire properties in the western portions of the colony. The tobacco trade in Maryland also peaked during the early years of the eighteenth century, as agricultural lands devoted to tobacco growing reached the limits of their productivity, and then began to decline in importance. The nature of agriculture in the northern Chesapeake Bay region began to change, as more emphasis was placed on grain production, as well as the export of other products such as hemp, iron, furs, lumber, wheat, and pork (Bast 1950:950; King 1990:289; Marks 1979:6; Reeve et al. 1991:81).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park, St. Mary's County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 13

In St. Mary's County, the cultivation of tobacco remained the principal agricultural crop throughout the eighteenth century. The production of grains in the county increased, however, as evidenced through the establishment of gristmills along the upper stretch of St. Mary's River. The Great Mill was established during the seventeenth century. In 1768, the mill complex contained the mill, a mill house, stones, granery, bakery, storehouse, smithy, miller's house, and bolting mill. A wheat farm and cattle and hog raising operations were attached to the complex. The Great Mill operated until 1817, when it was destroyed in a flood (Hammett 1994:192). During the eighteenth century, Resurrection Manor began to be subdivided into smaller estates. In 1710, George Plowden acquired 890 acres and established his plantation at Sotterley. The Read, also spelled Reed, family acquired acreage that became Rosedale Plantation. In 1718 William Read willed acreage of Resurrection Manor to his sons John and William. John ended up with 360 acres, which he in turn willed in 1761 to his grandsons under the name of Orchard Neck.

Both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 affected residents of the Chesapeake region. St. Mary's Countians served in both wars. During the Revolutionary War, they were members of the Maryland Line. County residents also were called upon to supply food and supplies to support the troops throughout the war. Read family members were active in the support of the war on the local county level (Hammett 1994:73). In both wars, the major threats were waterborne. Throughout the Revolutionary War, Loyalist and British ships raided farms and plantations along the bay estuaries and tributaries. St. Mary's County's geographic position rendered the county particularly vulnerable to attack by sea. Because of its geographically strategic location, Point Lookout figured prominently in local efforts to mobilize the county's militia forces to oppose British invaders and to warn of impending invasions, such as that launched by Virginia Lord Dunmore's fleet in 1776 (Hammett 1994:75-76). British units repeatedly plundered and harassed county citizens, particularly those living along the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, throughout the war. At the end of the conflict, St. Mary's County residents filed damage claims amounting to £3,600 (Hammett 1994:86ff).

During the War of 1812, British Admirals Warren and Cockburn also penetrated the Chesapeake Bay. As in the Revolutionary War, Point Lookout served as an officially designated American observation point to report the comings and goings of British military vessels. Perhaps recognizing this, the British landed between 2,000 and 3,000 troops at the Point Lookout in 1813, captured four local citizens, and utilized the area as a base of operations for their raids on property owners in the southern end of the county. The British also occupied St. Clement's, St. Catherine's, and St. George's islands. British raiders stole boats and slaves, felled timber, burned tobacco warehouses, and desecrated churches and cemeteries (Hammett 1994:104ff). The naval engagement known as the Battle of Cedar Point occurred in St. Mary's County waters. On 1 June 1814, in the estuary of the Patuxent River, American Commodore Joshua Barney's Patuxent River fleet, composed of 16 lateen-rigged row galleys and 9 sloops and schooners, opposed British Captain Robert Barrie's fleet that included the 74-gun *HMS Dragon*, the armed schooner *St. Lawrence* (13 guns), the schooner *Calchup*, and seven barges. Faced with superior British firepower, Barney withdrew his out-gunned American fleet into the Patuxent River, and eventually scuttled his flotilla (Shomette 1981:36-41). Raids that occurred along the Patuxent River included the slaughtering of cattle, confiscation of tobacco hogsheads, and burning of houses and warehouses all along the shore (Hammett 1994: 107-108).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

The transition from tobacco to grain production, coupled with the introduction of improved farm machinery and artificial fertilizers, increased crop yields in Maryland after the Revolution. The roughly cleared fields of the earlier colonial period gave way to farms that were configured to facilitate production of these agricultural products. During the first two decades of the nineteenth century, the Chesapeake region enjoyed a time of relative prosperity; commercial

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park, St. Mary's County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 14

ventures increased, industries were established, and shipbuilding remained an important enterprise (Clark 1950:493). In St. Mary's County, the devotion to tobacco as a staple commodity remained intact, but, by the end of the eighteenth century, corn and wheat also were grown in the county (King 1990:289; Marks 1979:6; Reeve et al. 1991:81). The late antebellum period also saw an increase in the sale of garden and orchard produce to markets in Baltimore and Washington (Clark 1950:499-504). However, the combined effects of two wars, the Panic of 1819 and the twenty-year agricultural depression that followed decelerated the region's economic development (Bast 1950:959; Preston 1983:173). There was a major post-Revolutionary War exodus of St. Mary's County residents to destinations as far away as Kentucky (Wesler et al. 1981:159) and Fayette County, Pennsylvania (Hammett 1994).

Expanding transportation networks aided in the recovery of the agricultural sector and stimulated the continued growth of cities throughout most of Maryland's Tidewater (Bourne et al. 1998:8; Emory 1950:28-29; Bedell 1995:10). The development of steam-powered shipping was a major factor in this development: "[b]y the late 1810s, steamers had brought an efficient and predictable aspect to travel that opened new markets" (Bourne et al. 1998:8). The establishment of steamboat lines down the Potomac River and through the Chesapeake Bay linked St. Mary's County with Washington, Alexandria, and Baltimore. By 1817, the Weems line linked the landings along the Patuxent River to Baltimore. One landing was at Sotterley Plantation located up-river of Rosedale. By 1850, the Weems line operated three streamboats on this line. Access to Baltimore was critical, since that city became the primary market outlet for the county's agricultural produce (Hammett 1994: 258ff).

Navigational aids were critical to the maintenance of waterborne transport throughout this region. Point Lookout and the exposed coastline of St. Mary's County lay astride very busy shipping lanes between Baltimore, the Potomac River ports of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, and points further south down the Bay. Numerous vessels were lost in this middle section of the Bay, including the steamship *Columbus* (Irion and Beard 1995). Point Lookout, "a bleak barren sand beach for many acres," therefore was selected in 1825 as the location for a lighthouse. Construction was completed within three years, and the station went on line in 1830 (Turbyville 1995:76). Other lighthouses constructed in the waters surrounding St. Mary's County included Piney Point (1821), St. Clement's Island (1851), and Cedar Point Lighthouse (1896). The last lighthouse constructed was at Point No Point in 1902 (de Gast 1973; Hammett 1994:483).

The onset of the Civil War affected St. Mary's County severely, largely due to its strategic geographic position. Union forces occupied the county throughout the war. Political arrests for treason were common, and citizens operated under Union-imposed curfews. In 1862, Dr. Francis C. Neale, then owner of the 303-acre Rosedale Manor, was arrested and confined in a prison in Washington, D.C., for a year. He was held without a trial and was not able to consult a defense attorney (Greenwell State Park n.d.). Four Federal installations were located in St. Mary's County during the Civil War: the hospital and the (later) notorious prison camp at Point Lookout, which housed as many as 10,000 Confederate prisoners; a large and comprehensive coaling station at St. Inigo; and, a supply depot at Bushwood (formerly Plowden's) Wharf on the Wicomico River (Hammett 1994:122ff).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in St. Mary's County were characterized by the same conditions that had prevailed during the pre-Civil War period. The region's essentially rural agrarian character continued, although small nucleated communities emerged to provide services to residents of surrounding farms. Smaller villages like California, Jarboesville, and Pearson served the needs of local residents who did not live near the county seat at Leonardtown (Hammett 1994; Pogue 1968:413-414). Often these villages formed around post offices. The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park, St. Mary's County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 15

establishment of Hollywood illustrated this trend. In 1867, a post office was established in Hollywood. The name was chosen because of a large holly tree that grew in the front of the local store (Hammett 1994:152, 185).

Following a slight post-war recession, tobacco eventually regained its position of paramount economic importance, due primarily to the demand stimulated by the development of the cigarette industry. By 1910, St. Mary's County farms produced 23 per cent of all the tobacco grown in the state of Maryland. Corn remained the major subsistence crop (Wesler et al. 1981:160). Tenant farmers and sharecroppers conducted much of the county's agriculture. Large estates often were subdivided and sold to raise cash. The owner of Rosedale, Dr. Francis C. Neale began to sell off portions of the estate. In 1884, Neale sold the remaining 180 acres, including the Rosedale manor house, to Thomas H. Bond, who owned adjoining property in the area. The house remained in the Bond family until it was purchased by Mr. Greenwell in 1941 (Coxe 1979).

Late nineteenth-century industrialization had only a slight impact on the economy of St. Mary's County. A few seafood packinghouses were established to process crabmeat and oysters, and commercial fishing provided a livelihood for some (Wesler et al. 1981:160). Oyster canners and packing houses were operated all along the shores of the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers (Hammett 1994:400).

Throughout this period, the establishment and improvement of transportation systems continued as the key to maintaining the county's economic equilibrium. Steamboats continued to serve the Patuxent River landings. The Weems line served the Patuxent River landings until 1905, when the line, including ten steamboats and all the landings, was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Steamboats continued to offer viable transportation until 1923, when the increasing popularity of the automobile began to compete in personal travel and transporting goods (Hammett 1994:258ff).

During the first decades of the twentieth century, road systems were improved. As Colton's 1887 *Map of the Proposed Washington and St. Mary's Railroad* suggests, the major roads throughout the St. Mary's peninsula by the late nineteenth century remained much as they had been when Griffith produced his map in 1795. The first macadamized road in the county was constructed in 1911, bringing both tourists and new business opportunities into the area, but it extended only as far as Leonardtown. Many county roads remained unpaved until the 1940s (Hammett 1994). Repeated attempts by county citizens to bring a railroad into the county were only marginally successful. Until the 1940s, the citizen-owned Washington and Point Lookout (later called the Washington, Potomac, and Chesapeake) Railroad extended only as far as Mechanicsville in the northeastern section of the county (Hammett 1994).

The turn of the twentieth century presaged the development of what is today one of the major components of the economy of the Chesapeake region: tourism. The nascent recreational/resort industry that had begun to develop in St. Mary's County prior to the Civil War experienced a resurgence and growth. Leonardtown's wharf boasted a floating theater, while Piney Point, which had featured a dance pavilion and a hotel during the mid-nineteenth century, developed as a full-blown resort by 1905. Resorts with hotels also developed on the Point Lookout peninsula and at Cornfield Harbor, where a hotel and a "social center/pavilion" remained standing until the late 1930s (Hammett 1994:221).

The Modern Period (1930-Present)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park, St. Mary's County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 16

The post-1930 period in St. Mary's County ushered in the most significant changes in the area's social and economic development. New ethnic groups entered the county's heretofore relatively static population mix. During the early 1940s, drawn by the availability of inexpensive land and lack of crowding, two Pennsylvania German religious sects from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania-the Amish and the Mennonites-formed new communities in northern St. Mary's County. Members of these groups, who had traditionally been farmers in Pennsylvania, achieved remarkable success. They continue as strong components of St. Mary's County's economic and social life to the present. Their experience was far different than that of the members of the National Slavonic Society, a group that had attempted a similar venture some three decades earlier. Its success in maintaining a viable farming community near St. Mary's City was hampered by its members' lack of farming experience, its "left-wing" radical publications, and its ultimate abandonment by the sponsoring organization (Hammett 1994:439-447).

County agriculture, although retaining its continuing devotion to tobacco agriculture, began to turn in new directions. For example, commercial dairying began during the late 1930s; the first pasteurization dairy (Choice Dairy Farm), established at Scotland, produced dairy products for local distribution only. However, the Leonardtown Dairy, which operated from ca. 1945 until the mid-1970s, processed milk from several dairy farms throughout the county (Hammett 1994:395-396). During the late 1990s, tobacco agriculture declined following concerted efforts by the state government and law suits that cut tobacco production in Maryland.

Tourism and recreation also grew steadily as a component of the local economy. The long-established resort and summer residence communities around the county continued to grow, and many cottages were converted to year-round residences. Gambling revenues supported the economy of St. Mary's County, Charles County, and Calvert County before being phased out in 1968.

St. Mary's County's rural character attracted the attention of affluent families seeking a country retreat. This movement spurred a period of major restoration activity in southern Maryland, particularly in Charles and St. Mary's Counties. Between 1925 and 1945, investors from outside Maryland purchased many of the region's major architectural landmarks. Gorham Hubbard acquired Mt. Aventine in 1938. Oak Grove, Araby, and Truman's Place, all National Register listed properties in Charles County, were purchased and rehabilitated during this approximately 20-year span (Rivoire 1990). The purchase of the Rosedale Manor House reflected this trend. Though born in St. Mary's County, John Philip Greenwell acquired his wealth through his real estate activities in Washington, D.C. In 1941, John Philip Greenwell and his sister Mary Wallace Greenwell bought the Rosedale estate and began to rehabilitate the manor house and its outbuildings in the Colonial Revival style. The Greenwells also landscaped the area immediately surrounding the house with boxwoods, specimen shade trees, and lawn. They maintained the property as an agricultural estate, raising dairy cows and thoroughbred horses until their deaths.

However, it was the onset of World War II that wielded the most influence on the economic fortunes of St. Mary's County. The establishment of the Patuxent River Naval Air Station at Lexington Park displaced former residents, but it also attracted 3,300 workers into the area (Hammett 1994). To support the supply needs of the installation, the United States Navy also took over the moribund railroad, extending it from Mechanicsville to the Naval Air Station (Hammett 1994). Today, the NAS provides the largest non-agricultural economic focus in the county, and the town of Lexington Park has become the county's largest population center (Hornum et al. 1999:22).

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Inventory No. SM-896

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 596 acres

Acreage of historical setting 596 acres

Quadrangle name Hollywood

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Greenwell State Park as of March 2003.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title C. Heidenrich, K. Grandine, J. Maymon, D. Grose

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date 6/1/04

street and number 241 E. 4th Street, Suite 100

telephone 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick

state MD zip code 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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Crownsville MD 21032
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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Name Greenwell State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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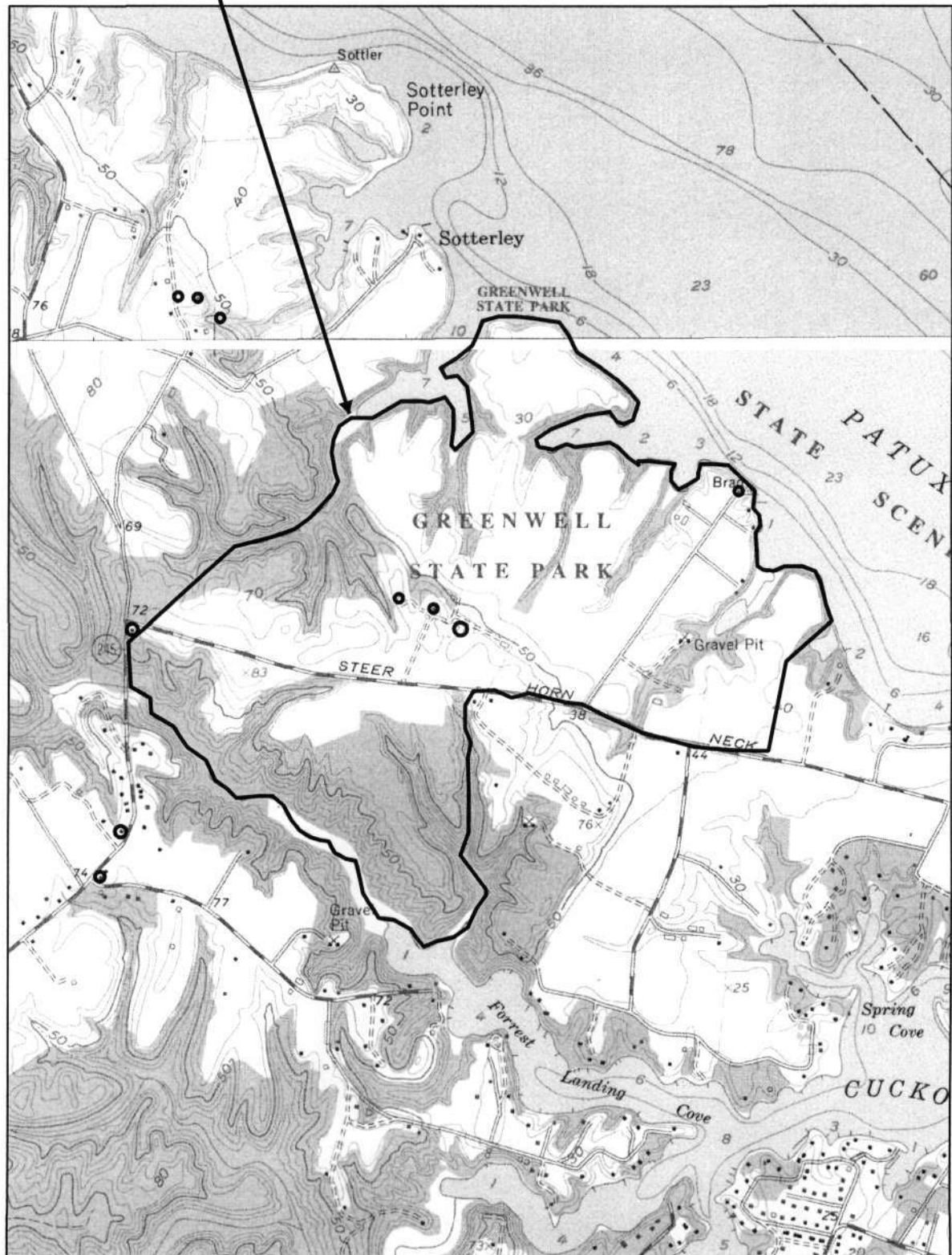
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SM-896
Greenwell State Park
Rosedale Manor Lane
Hollywood, St. Mary's County
Hollywood and Broomes Island Quads.



Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-896

Greenwell State Park, St. Mary's County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # SM-896
2. Greenwell State Park
3. St. Mary's County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. March 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. Rosedale on the Patuxent (MIHP # SM-101), view looking north.
2. Chapel, view looking south.
3. Lawn Office, view looking north.
4. Well, view looking northwest.
5. Cottage/Ranger Office, view looking northeast.
6. Sheriff's House/Tenant House, view looking east.
7. Sheriff's House Garage, view looking east.
8. Dairy Barn, view looking southwest.
9. Equipment Shed/Stable, view looking north.
10. Grain Storage Shed, view looking northeast.
11. Small Animal Shed, view looking northwest.
12. Mower Shed, view looking northwest.
13. Greenwell Tobacco Barn, view looking west.
14. Bond House (MIHP # SM-245), view looking north.
15. Bond Wood Shed, view looking west.
16. Bond Chicken Coop/Shed, view looking east.
17. Sims Tobacco Barn (MIHP # SM-246), view looking west.
18. Bond Tobacco Barn (MIHP # SM-245A), view looking south.
19. Third Bond Tobacco Barn, view looking north.



MHP # SH-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
BGA Inc
3/2003
MD SHPO
Rosedale, View N
1/19

265653, Order065-0002, 03/02/05



MHP # SM-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RCGA, Inc
3/2003
MD SHPO
Chapel, view S
2/19

265653, Order067-0013, 03/02/05



HI HP # SM -896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RCGA, Inc.

3/2003
MD SHPO
lawn office, view N
3/19

265653, Order066-0012, 03/02/05



MIHP # SH-894
Greenwell St P
St. Mary's W. HD
BCGA, Inc.
3/2003
HD SHPO
well, view NW
4/19

265653, Order069-0020, 03/02/05



MHP # SH-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RCGA, Inc.

3/2003

MD SHPO
Cottage/Ranger Hse, view NE
5/19

265653, Order068-0019, 03/02/05



MIHP # SM-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
EGA, Inc.
3/2003

MD SHPO
Sheriff's Hse/Tenant Hse, View E
6/19

265653, Order 070-0024, 03/02/05



MIHP # SM-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
ACGA, Inc

3/2003
MD SHPO
Sheriff's Hse garage & view E
7/19

265653, Order 071-0001, 03/02/05



MIHP # SH-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
ECGA, Inc.

3/2003
MD SHPO

Dairy Barn, View SW
8/19

265653, Order055-0018, 03/02/05



HIHP # SM-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
ECGA, Inc
3/2003
MD SHPO
Equipment shed/stable, view N
9/19

265653, Order 056-0020, 03/02/05



HI HP # SM - 896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
REGA, Inc.
3/2003
HD SHPO
Grain storage shed, view NE
10/19

265653, Order073-0015, 03/02/05



MIHP # SM-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RGA, Inc.

3/2003
MD SHPO
Small animal shed, view NW
11/19

265653, Order072-0012, 03/02/05



MIHP # SH-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RCSA, Inc.

3/2003

MD SHPO

Hower shed, view NW

12/19

265653, Order057-0001, 03/02/05



HIHP # SM-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's CO. MD
RCGA, Inc
3/2003
MD SH Po
Greenwell tobacco barn, view W
13/19

265653, Order058-0009, 03/02/05



HIHP # SM- 896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
ECGA, Inc.

3/2003
MD SHPO
Bond House, view N
14/19

265653, Order061-0018, 03/02/05



MIHP # SM-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RCGA, Inc.
3/2003
MD SHPO
Bond wood shed, view W
15/19

265653, Order060-0013, 03/02/05



HIHP # SM-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RCA, Inc

3/2003
MD SHPO
Bond chicken coop/shed, view E
16/19

265653, Order062-0019, 03/02/05



HHP # SH-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RCA, Inc
3/2003
MD SHPO
Sims Tobacco Barn, view W
17/19

265653, Order063-0005, 03/02/05



HIHP 16 SM- 896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RCGA, Inc.

3/2003
MD SHPO
Bond tobacco barn, view S

18/19

265653, Order059-0012, 03/02/05



HIHP # SH-896
Greenwell SP
St. Mary's Co. MD
RGA, Inc.
3/2003
MD SHPO
Third Bond tobacco barn, view N
19/19

265653, Order064-0006, 03/02/05